

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,  
AND THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 24th to the 30th of April, 1868.

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THE *Sholatore*, of the 31st of March, contains much that has already appeared; after which the following is published:—"It is said that some time ago the Ameer of Bokhara sent presents of various kinds to the Governor-General, to be forwarded to the Queen; but the Government, not thinking them worthy of Her Majesty's acceptance, sold them, and with the money thus realized, purchased other articles, which were sent as return gifts to the Ameer of Bokhara. We now learn by news from Cabul, that the Ameer has collected and prepared more valuable presents for the Queen.

"It is reported that one Rugnauth Singh, son of the Dewan Imam Singh, has for some time past been occupied in committing depredations in the Humeerpore district; he is said to have plundered the neighbouring villages, and although the magistrate is on the look-out for him, up to present writing he has escaped in consequence of keeping always on the move—as he never remains in the same place, night or day; sometimes he is in the Chutterpore State, and sometimes in Government or British territory, where he commits all kinds of depredations." The writer thinks that as the magistrate is adopting energetic measures for his capture, this will soon be effected; when he will receive the punishment he so justly merits.

The *Oudh Ukbar*, of the 31st of March, mentions that great improvements may now be daily seen in Tonk, and that the



people are beginning to show signs of independence, as well as prosperity. The writer considers that the condition of the people of Tonk in the time of the late Nawab Wazeer-ood-dowlah was not so favorable, as they were bound strictly by Mahomedan laws, and money-trading was at a stand-still, as no interest was allowed to be paid thereon. Whereas now that the State has come under the British Government, the people have gained confidence, and traders come in from all sides without fear. The writer goes on to mention that "much cotton is sent to Agra; that the *Holee* festival has been celebrated with greater rejoicing, and more *eclat* than has been known for forty years;" &c., &c. The Editor of the *Oudh Ukbar* remarks that "in regard to religious observance, the Tonk State was the very nose of Hindoostan;" and that from the "time of the late Nawab Wazeer-ood-dowlah nothing was done against religious rules, and the ministers of State who remained—all, great and small—know how they were bound by these laws." He continues:—"I have great pity and concern to know that now, at the present time, the most ancient and fast colors should have gone bad. The (present) Nawab is just now powerless, but all other princes should fear the disgrace of the world, and retribution of their acts."

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 30th of March, and the *Malwa Ukbar*, of the 25th of the same month, do not require special notice.

The *Naiya Rajistan*, of the 27th of March, after extracts, notices the great Durbar held at Hyderabad, Scinde. The writer says that this Durbar was not a bit wanting in the splendor that marked the Durbars of the Governor-General at Agra and Lucknow. "The Governor was received with a salute of 17 guns, and the son of the Khairpore Chief went and received him. On the 29th of January, at 11 o'clock, the gentlemen were feasted; and the Chief had a private interview with the Governor on the same day, and with the Nawab were his three sons. A large number of troops accompanied the Nawab, as well as all his courtiers. A *nuzzur* (presentation) worth Rs. 6,000, was made by the Nawab *Sahib*, consisting



of an Arab horse, a sword, and a Cashmere shawl. The Governor was much gladdened by the interview with the Nawab *Sahib*; and after he left, the Governor received all the bankers and principal men of the place; after they left, the Governor had an interview with the Chief Azim, Hyderabad. On the same day, a general Durbar was held by the Governor, at which all the Chiefs, &c, &c., were present, and *nuzzurs* accepted."

The *Rohilcund Ukbar*, of the 28th of March, after extracts, —mostly from other papers, English and vernacular—publishes the following under the heading "Bhopal." "It is said that the Begum of Bhopal has had a crown set with precious stones made, and sent through the Agent *Sahib* to the Maharajah Dagardee Singh, of Bilrampore."

In an article headed "Municipal Fund," the writer thinks it a pity that the Bombay Government should have separated the expenses of the Educational Department from this fund, and have directed that no money should in future be used from it for the Educational Department. In this matter the Government has created much discussion, and God forbid it; for if this measure be carried out in other Governments, much loss and inconvenience will be the result to the Educational Department. We do not know why the Bombay Government has for the sake of outward cleansing done away with the inward, and considered the sweeper's basket and broom of more importance than the pen and ink of schools. What great result can be distinguished in this move, that the cleansing of drains should be deemed more valuable than the cleansing of men's minds, which education effects.

The *Nusseem Jounpore*, of the 31st of March, and the *Tutboodnee Rethiki*, of the 15th of the same month, do not contain anything of importance.

The *Dubduba Secundra*, of the 20th of March, publishes a lengthy article headed "The state of English and Hindoostanee rule in Hindoostan." The writer approves highly of



the measures of Lord Cranbourne ; and says " that even if they were to be observed but a few days, and by the ill-luck of Hindoostan be then discontinued, and receive no firm footing, still they might be looked upon as beneficial to the future of Hindoostan. It is further said, that in Lord Cranbourne's measures there was no mere fanciful arrangements contemplated, but they were supported by good and sound arguments ; besides which, his ideas, and the result of his reflections, are perfect ; owing to which he does not find himself confused, or, like others, influenced by dark suspicions and ideas. In the Orissa famine question, this gentleman gave a most sound opinion, in saying that ' the real truth is that the English have no movement or affection in common with Hindoostanees.' And in the Mysore case, he gave utterance to as good an opinion, in saying that ' the desire of the English is to change the morals and habits of the people of Hindoostan ; and that improvements should be introduced into their Government as well ;' but, he adds, that he does ' not think the native rule altogether bad, for although it may, and does appear so to the English, still the *ryots* (people) who have been so long accustomed to their rule approve of it ; therefore if there be evil in the native rule it might be soon remedied.' Referring to this opinion of Lord Cranbourne, the English Government wished to know if he thought the Hindoostanee Government better in the eyes of Hindoostanees than the English Government ; and the Governor-General took the opportunity of enquiring among the Chiefs of Hindoostan, with the view of setting aside, or refuting the opinions of Lord Cranbourne, which was done by means of the several political agents. Sir John Lawrence has also given his own private views upon the subject with much freedom."

The *Dubduba Secundra*, of the 27th of March, after noticing the false report of the death of Ameer Azim Khan ; mentions that the Secretary of State for India has written " with much anger to the Government of Hind, saying that although the statement of the expenses of the Abyssinian war has been called for, and had arrived from Bombay, no statement of accounts from Bengal had reached him."



The *Julw tore*, of the 1st of April, after extracts from other journals, English and Oordoo, mentions the resolution of the Governor-General upon the "shoe question" without comment.

It is further said, on the authority of a letter from Peshawur, that the Russians are without doubt daily strengthening their position and their government in Affghanistan, while they are advancing upon Cabul. The writer says:—"It is very strange that with all this the English Government are taking so little notice, and that they do not make any preparations; although it is so apparent that the Affghan tribes to a man are ready to create disturbances;" &c. The writer proceeds to instance the recent skirmish with the Bezottees, and how they are holding up their heads, and advises Government to adopt speedy measures of precaution.

Under the heading "Benares," it is said that the Commissioner of that place reasoned with the members of the ex-royal family of Delhi at that station on the benefits to be derived by sending their children to the Government College for education; but they did not heed the good advice given; and only on the suggestion of the Commissioner, was a private school established by them, which school is now said to be in a very flourishing condition. The writer adds, that much good is expected to result from this school, twenty-one Chiefs having interested themselves in it.

The *Nujm-ool Ukbar*, of the 1st of April, publishes an article apparently copied from an English journal, and headed "Hindoostanees and the Civil Service." The Educational Durbar at Delhi is also noticed, and what was done on that occasion.

Under the heading "Bhawulpore," it is said that during the recent visit paid by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to this place, His Honor visited the fort, and ordered the release of some prisoners, with an allowance from their *jagheers* sufficient to support them. The Editor, referring to



this, says: — "It is clear from this that all the disputes of that State are now at an end."

The *Ukmil-ool Ukbar*, of the 1st of April, and the *Khair-khwah Punjab*, of the — (without date), do not require particular notice.

The *Allygurh Institute*, of the 3rd of April, publishes an article in the English and Oordoo character headed "Our Future Governor-General," as well as several others similarly translated.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette*, of the 4th of April, after extracts from other papers, says that it appears by advices from Bokhara that the King of that place has called for aid from the Chiefs in his neighbourhood, with the view of opposing the advance of the Russians; and that if this be true, it will not be productive of any good to him, though had he adopted this plan some three years ago, he might have succeeded in gaining his wishes; but now that the Russians have gained such a firm footing in Guzzuk and Samarkund, it will indeed be difficult to remove them. It is further said that Russian troops are being collected in great numbers at Bokhara, and that all necessary preparations for fighting are being made; from which it is difficult to see how there can be any friendly feelings on the part of the Russians towards the King of Bokhara."

It is mentioned that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has forwarded some complaints to the Governor-General concerning the management of the State of Malair Kotla, and has requested that the contents may be forwarded to him also.

Under the heading "Kattyawar," it is stated that the Political Agent of that place has fined one of the relatives of that Chief Rs. 1,000, and removed him from the rank in which he was formerly: that is, reducing him from the fourth to the fifth grade. The reason given for this course is that the offender had tied a man to a tree, and thus kept him for one



whole week without food or water ; the sufferer being dependent for sustenance upon passers-by—who might, or might not, take pity on him. It is added, that some of the headmen of this place, who sheltered some bad characters of the Wagheer tribe, were also punished in a similar manner : *viz.*, with fines and reduction of rank. The writer continues :—" One person out of the English who was formerly with the Gondal tribes, has been arrested on a charge of complicity with the Wagheer tribes, and has been kept in custody. It is certain that when the trial comes on, the real position of many other Sirdars, similarly situated, will be brought to light."

Under the heading "Cashmere," it is noticed that the Maharajah is anxious to open out a traffic between Turkistan and his own country ; to further which object it is his wish to open out a road to the west of Turkistan, and build a bridge over the river near the borders of his country.

The death of the Chief of Mysore is noticed ; the writer adds that the adopted heir will succeed to the title, &c. ; but that there will not be any change, at present, in the administration of the State.

The *Noor-ool-Ubsar*, of the 1st of April, does not require particular notice.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 3rd of April, publishes a lengthy article on "Learning," and proceeds to show the amount of benefit the ancients derived from the perusal of learned works ; and how, owing to their great application, and aptitude for learning, they became famous for their general knowledge. The writer proceeds to say that it is impossible for any one to attain to perfection of knowledge without reading books, &c., &c. ; and then goes on to state that "some people read merely for their own amusement ; others for the purpose of gaining information ; while others read useless books from which no good can be derived : in the same way that when a man eats and drinks like an animal, and regards not the evil results, he finds that he is not benefited, but that on



the contrary, sickness follows ; so in a similar manner, the mind is affected by reading books hastily and carelessly." He proceeds to say :—"In days gone by it was a rare thing to collect books, and the possessor of nine or ten looked upon them as ample ; yet notwithstanding the difficulty of procuring books in those days, the ancients were so learned, that even now we, with all the collections of years, cannot cope with them. The reason of this is, that though their means of obtaining knowledge and collecting works were so inadequate, they applied themselves so earnestly to learning, and retained what they learned so well, that what they did learn was sufficient to enable them to converse freely, and teach others ;" &c., &c. The writer concludes much in the same strain ; and endeavours to point out that people of the present day only care to know sufficient to enable them to gain a livelihood by taking service, and that they pass their leisure hours in idleness, forgetting what they have been taught ; and he exhorts the public in general to devote their leisure hours to the attainment of knowledge, showing the good that will be effected by their doing so ; &c., &c.

The *Koh-i-Noor*, of the 4th of April, after extracts from other papers, notices the statement of the *Hindoo Patriot*, that the Nizam Hyderabad is, against the wishes of Government, desirous of disarming his troops. The *Native Opinion* newspaper, does not consider this a wise proceeding, and the writer agrees with that paper, "as the Nizam ought, first, to adopt measures for the protection of life and property in his territories, as the English Government has done, and is doing ; as his subjects give proof of their confidence in him, when they give up their arms. Even now the British Government takes very little trouble about disarming the *ryot* ; in fact, they do not care about doing so."

It is stated that the "Punjab Literary Society" have given their opinion on the case of the Punjab *Talookdars*, (landholders,) and have sent it to the Legislative Council.

The *Punjabee Ukbar*, of the 3rd of April, does not contain anything calling for special notice ; excepting the follow-



ing :—" Not a century ago, the custom of wives sacrificing themselves over their dead husbands prevailed in China. In the first instance, this evil custom was prohibited by the Emperor of China, under pain of severe punishment. But the custom there is not for widows to burn themselves with their husbands, but to eat a large quantity of opium, and thus destroy their lives ; or to give up eating, and in a few days sink into their graves. These widows gave themselves up out of pure love for their husbands, or for the sake of forgiveness of their sins. There was also this custom, *viz.*, for good children to resign their lives for the sake of their parents, so that by sacrificing themselves the distress of the mother might be mitigated ; the graves or tombs of such good, dutiful, and self-sacrificing children used to be built up in a grand style, as may be seen at the present day ; and kings used to visit them, and pay all due respect to these tombs. In the year 1792, the member of a family went to the Emperor of China, and asked as a favor to be allowed to carry out the ancient custom of sacrificing himself on account of his mother's illness. The Emperor refused this request, and from that time the custom has been abolished, although even now it is sometimes carried out by force."

The *Ukbar Alum*, of the 2nd of April, does not require particular notice.

The *Kaleid Ummed*, of the 4th of April, after extracts from English papers, publishes the following under the heading "Tonk." Mahomed Abdulla Khan, the manager of the Tonk State, is very energetic in his management. We hear that in the city bad characters have commenced a system of fiddling and gambling in the public streets, and singing. The *kotwal* of the city has put a stop to this evil practice, and has punished some of them. The Nawab has been turned out of the place, and is at Benares with some of his companions.

A murder case at Goojerat is noticed, as having been perpetrated by some zemindars, who are in custody, and have been committed for trial. It is added that famine seems inevitable, and that there is little pasturage to be found anywhere.



The *Meerut Gazette*, of the 4th of April, does not contain anything of importance to Government.

The *Dubduba Secundran*, of the 3rd of April, after extracts and stale intelligence, mentions on the authority of a correspondent at Ulwur, that the Maharajah has engaged a "most suitable person to write in his praise in the columns of the *Delhi Gazette*, for which service he is to receive Rs. 50 a month." The writer adds :—"Up to date, no other Chief has displayed such wisdom ; this is the result, or fruit, of his wisdom alone, and we are sure that other Chiefs will act as bravely ; but wise ministers will despise this act. The Maharajah has commenced to turn out the Bishnoe tribe or caste from his country, and the people of this State are treating them one and all with the utmost contempt. The news of this has been conveyed to the Maharajah of Jeypore ; the people, together with the Chief, have expressed a wish to put aside all religious prejudices, and to be at peace with their ruler. Some twenty-two lakhs of rupees, (£2,20,000) which the late Banee Singh had hoarded, has been spent upon notorious females ; and the Rajah has gone to Shahpore, but will be back in a day or two. The notorious *nautch* (dancing) girl, Juggun, after her imprisonment, was turned out of Ulwur, and has gone to Ajmere," &c., &c.

The *Ukbar Unjumun*, of the 4th of April, after extracts, comprising much that has already appeared in print, notices the capture of the "rebel, Nawab Moyer-ood-deen Khan, at Delhi." The writer says :—"Arrangements are being made for an enquiry into his case. In the mutiny, this man was *kotwal* in the city ; and he collected forty Christians inside the fort, where they were most unmercifully murdered. After the rebellion, the authorities looked for him in vain ; and now, after eleven years, he has come forward with certificates, &c. ; one being to the effect that the bearer saved the life of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe in the time of rebellion."

The *Shalatore*, of the 7th of April, does not require particular notice.



The *Moojeed-ool-Anam*, of the 2nd of April, quotes the *Kar-nama Hind*, as follows :—“ A letter from Jeypore states, that the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana, who went to Jeypore and back, frequently received from the Chiefs of that State both the respect of a salute and the attendance of people to receive him. But it seems that the Agent did not care for this show of respect ; and is said to have remarked to the assembly at the Durbar, that perhaps the custom was ancient, and therefore continued to him, but that he did not approve of it, and wished that in future the salute might be discontinued ; adding, at the same time, that news of his visit might be given, but that he desired no salute.”

Referring to the “ Sacred Sheet of Baroda,” intended for the shrine at Mecca, the *Khush-phool Ukbar* is quoted, to the effect that the agent of the brother of the Maharajah has presented a petition to the Government, praying that as the jewels in the sheet do not belong to Khunda Rao alone, the sheet may be “ attached,” and considered the property of the family from generation to generation.

The *Mujm-ool-Bharain*, of the 2nd of April, does not contain any noticeable matter. A translation appears of Sir C. Trevelyan's letter on Affghanistan ; with several extracts from other papers.

The *Adebe Hind*, of the 3rd of April, and the *Rahnoomai Punjab*, of the same date, do not contain anything requiring special notice.

The *Ab-i-Hyat Hind*, of the 1st of April, after extracts from other papers, mentions a rumour to the effect that “ the Governor-General purposes paying a visit to Lahore, and proceeding thence to Peshawur, for the purpose of having an interview with the Ameer Azim Khan, and to settle on that Chief the lakh of rupees Dost Mahomed used to get from the British Government.”

The improvements effected by the municipal authorities of Muttra come in for favorable notice. The writer compares the station as it is now, with what it was formerly under native rulers ; and gives a sort of historical sketch of the place.



The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		WHEN RECEIVED.	
			1868.		1868.	
1	<i>Sholatore,</i>	... Cawnpore, ...	March	31st	April	2nd
2	<i>Oudh Ukbar,</i>	... Lucknow, ...	"	31st	"	3rd
3	<i>Benares Gazette,</i>	... Benares, ...	"	30th	"	3rd
4	<i>Malwa Ukbar,</i>	... Indore, ...	"	25th	"	4th
5	<i>Naiya Rajistan,</i>	... Jeypore, ...	"	27th	"	4th
6	<i>Rohilcund Ukbar,</i>	... Moradabad, ...	"	28th	"	5th
7	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i>	... Jounpore, ...	"	31st	"	5th
8	<i>Tutboodnee Puthki,</i>	... Bareilly, ...	"	15th	"	6th
9	<i>Dubduba Secundra,</i>	... Rampore, ...	"	20th	"	9th
10	<i>Ditto,</i>	... Ditto, ...	"	27th	"	9th
11	<i>Julwatore,</i>	... Meerut, ...	April	1st	"	3rd
12	<i>Nujm-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Ditto, ...	"	1st	"	3rd
13	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Dehli, ...	"	1st	"	3rd
14	<i>Khair-khwah Punjab,</i>	... Goojranwalla, ...	"		"	4th
15	<i>Allygurh Institute,</i>	... Allygurh, ...	"	3rd	"	4th
16	<i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i>	... Agra, ...	"	4th	"	4th
17	<i>Noor-ool-Ubsar,</i>	... Allahabad, ...	"	1st	"	5th
18	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	3rd	"	5th
19	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i>	... Lahore, ...	"	4th	"	6th
20	<i>Punjabee Ukbar,</i>	... Ditto, ...	"	3rd	"	7th
21	<i>Ukbar Alum,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	2nd	"	8th
22	<i>Kaleid Ummed,</i>	... Lahore, ...	"	4th	"	8th
23	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	4th	"	8th
24	<i>Dubduba Secundra,</i>	... Rampore, ...	"	3rd	"	9th
25	<i>Ukbar Unjumun,</i>	... Lucknow, ...	"	4th	"	9th
26	<i>Sholatore,</i>	... Cawnpore, ...	"	7th	"	9th
27	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i>	... Futtehgurh, ...	"	2nd	"	6th
28	<i>Mujm-ool Bharain,</i>	... Loodiana, ...	"	2nd	"	6th
29	<i>Adebe Hind,</i>	... Dehli, ...	"	1st	"	4th
30	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i>	... Sealkote, ...	"	3rd	"	6th
31	<i>Ab-i-Hyat Hind,</i>	... Agra, ...	"	1st	"	4th

Two Nagree papers since last report.

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,

Upper India.

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